

Fig. 3.

In this case, the extended peripheral side portion of the upper and lower tissue papers 3A and 3B is deformed and lifted. At the same time, the absorbent core 3 is slightly deformed and lifted. Thus, a deep pocket space is formed in the diaper.

5 ^{Sub} ~~AS~~ In addition, in such lifted state, the contracting force by the stretching members 5, 5... is applied to the standing cuff B itself. Therefore, the standing portion 10 is able to stand in the substantially vertical direction. The surface-contacting portion 20 also stands vertically. However, since the portion corresponding to the surface-contacting portion (the extension of the surface-contacting portion 20) being folded back and
10 inverted is fixed to the portion corresponding to the standing portion 20A, vertical standing is limited and the surface-contacting portion 20 stands facing outward and keeping the standing force in the vertical direction (shown with an arrow in Fig. 3). ^{Fig. 2}

As a result, the surface-contacting portion 20 always fits flat around the wearer's leg.

15 The space formed between the standing portions 10, 10 forms a pocket space for enclosing urine and loose feces. When they are captured in the pocket space, the urine is absorbed into the absorbent core 3 through the liquid pervious sheet 1, and the solid component of the loose feces is prevented from flowing beyond the standing cuff B due to its standing portion 10. If the urine and the liquid component of the loose feces
20 should flow beyond the distal edge of the standing portion 10, the surface-contacting portion 10 functions as a stopper against the side-leakage.

In the above embodiment, it is preferable that the standing sheet, which forms the standing cuff, is not liquid pervious but liquid impervious. Alternatively, it is also preferably that the standing sheet is treated with e.g. silicone so as to have water
25 repellency. In the above embodiment, the base line for the standing sheet for the wearer's leg is on the liquid impervious sheet 2 and in the laterally outboard portion the standing sheet 4 is fixed to the back sheet 30. However, in alternative embodiment, the back sheet 30 is not used, instead, the liquid impervious sheet 2 extends to the side

edge of the diaper and the standing sheet 4 may be fixed to the liquid impervious sheet 2.

The relation between the stretching member 5 of the surface-contacting portion 20 and the stretching member 5 of the standing portion 10 will be stated. It is preferable that the stretching member 5 of the surface-contacting portion 20 has small size in diameter and large contractility, while the stretching member 5 of the standing portion 10 has large size in diameter and small contractility. Concretely, when the strand of rubber is used as the stretching member, the stretching member 5 of the surface-contacting portion 20 has the size of 400 d to 640 d and the contraction percentage of 160 % to 300 %. On the other hand, the stretching member 5 of the standing portion 10 has the size of 640 d to 2100 d and the contraction percentage of 150 % to 250 %.

[The second embodiment: Fig. 4]

Fig. 4 depicts the second embodiment. The second embodiment differs from the first embodiment in that the diaper of the second embodiment is provided with a plane-gathering cuff G which is gathered by means of the contracting force by stretching members ^{5D, 5D} ~~5, 5~~ and brought into surface-contact with the wearer's skin, and in that the diaper is provided with the stretching member ^{5C} ~~5~~ in the vicinity of the edge where the surface-contacting portion 20 folds back halfway as indicated as a modified example of the standing cuff B itself. Such provision of the stretching member ^{5C} ~~5~~ gives an advantage of reliable surface-contact of a surface-contacting portion 20.

[The third embodiment: Figs 5 to 11]

When the quantity of body exudate is large, particularly a diaper is used for an adult, the diaper is required to have higher absorbency from the viewpoints of absorbency and economy. In this situation, the diaper has, over an absorbent core, further an absorbent pad or pad type diaper as complementary means. If the diaper has the absorbent pad, there is no standing cuff. On the other hand, if the diaper has the

6 inwardly. The stretching members 7A, 7A for contacting and the stretching members 7B, 7B, 7B for standing are included and fixed therein with e.g. hot melt adhesive. In this embodiment, one folding line defines the distal edge E1 and another folding line defines the back end edge E3 in the longitudinal direction. The both end portions of the standing sheet 6 in the longitudinal direction are superposed each other in the vicinity of the stretching members 7B, 7B, 7B for standing so as to form a double portion (but this double portion is not shown).

Sub A-7 In the longitudinally outboard portion of the internal side of the double standing sheet 6 is fixed to the longitudinally extended back end portion of the liquid pervious top sheet 1 with e.g. hot melt adhesive. In this embodiment, the liquid pervious top sheet 1 longitudinally extends beyond the back end of the absorbent core 3 so as to form a waist flap F. The internal side standing sheet 6 is fixed to the waist flap WF. Therefore, as shown in Fig. 27, a proximal edge E2 of the standing cuff WB for the wearer's waist is disposed on the waist flap F. The longitudinally inboard portion with respect to the proximal edge E2 defines a standing portion WZ, which is not fixed to the diaper body but free therefrom. It is preferable that the length L of the standing portion ZW in the longitudinal direction of the article is ^{at least} 10 mm. Particularly in the case of a diaper, the length L is preferably 30mm to 80 mm.

The standing cuff WB is fixed so that the back end edge E3 of the standing sheet 6 is longitudinally inboard with respect to the back end E7 of the waist flap F by suitable distance, in this embodiment, 1 mm to 40 mm.

The internal side of the double standing sheet 6 is fixed, at its laterally end portion, to the wearer-side surface of the diaper. In this embodiment, as shown in Fig. 27, this internal side of the double standing sheet 6 is fixed, at its laterally outboard portion with respect to the proximal edge E4 of the standing cuff B, to the liquid pervious top sheet 1 with hot melt adhesive. In Fig. 27, a fixed portion HT formed between the standing sheet 6 and the liquid pervious top sheet 1 with hot melt adhesive is represented by dots. The external side of the double standing sheet 6 is fixed to the